

POETRY.

From the Downing Gazette.
THE BIBLE.

Go fling the gaudy robe aside,
Unbind the jewels from thy hair,
And casting thoughts of earth away,
O maiden! bend thy heart in prayer,
And turn thee to the page of truth,
There seek the guiding love of heaven,
Counsel that well may guard thy youth,
And teach the love to mortals given.

Let man with haughty spirit dare
The sacred word of God to scorn,
And scoffing hopes of comfort there,
From all its blessed precepts turn;
But ne'er should woman, weak and frail,
Dare cast her guiding chart aside;
When earthly hopes so often fail,
Where shall she turn on earth beside?

O when the heart is sad and lone,
And weary the spirit droops,
And blessings perish one by one,
As pass away our youthful hopes—
Where should the drooping spirit turn,
But to that page of sacred truth,
Where wisdom may true knowledge learn,
And age know brighter hopes than youth?

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Frederick Herald.
BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

UMBAUGH VS. BOLLENBACHER.
"I had known that woman's love
Had been so hard, so ill to win,
I had never offered her 'bobs, not gold,'
Or a beautiful gilt breast pin."

Hogg improved.

We regret to state that the influence of the late decision of a New York jury, which compelled a lady to pay one thousand dollars for jilting her first lover, when a more advantageous match offered, has invaded our quiet community and attempted to stain our halls of justice with the same indelible disgrace which rests on the courts of New York. But, thanks to the firmness and dignity of the judiciary of Frederick—and double thanks to the spirit of gallantry which pervades this community, "the age of chivalry is not gone"—for here, at least, the privileges of woman are imprescriptible, and she can jilt or flirt, make promises or break them in defiance of John Doe and Richard Roe, those crusty old bachelors, who thrust themselves into every suit, in defiance of the rules of the court of Hymen, for the impudent purpose of exposing love letters and broken hearts.

The parties to this love suit, the decision of which is so honorable to the country of Frederick and the spirit of gallantry, were John Umbaugh and Julia Bollenbacher, both natives of the "Fader-land." Julia is an "interesting" young lady, who has just bid "good bye" to her teens, and stands arrayed in all the blushing charms of ripe womanhood. A bright eye filled with the artillery of Cupid, lights up a cheek whose rich hue would remind you of a pulpit cushion, did not a row of pearly teeth, which obscure themselves upon your notice when she blushes, suggest a cabbage rose encircled by a snowflake, as a happy emblem. Her bust, though not as graceful as that of Juno, sets off a form that ladies could not counterfeit, though aided by the head of the Church! and all the appliances of that female Phidias, Madame Cattelto. Her foot, the true test of aristocracy, and to us the most graceful appendage of the female figure, would not, perhaps, permit the primroses to raise their heads after it had pressed them, is yet sufficiently graceful to win hearts in a waltz, as we shall presently show.

John Umbaugh, the other party to the suit, is, probably, ten years older than Julia, and has just such a face and figure as a man should have, who is so mean spirited as to prosecute a poor girl for love presents. That is, he is as ugly as a snapping turtle and with the disposition of one, if we can form an opinion of it from his conduct during the trial.

With this brief description of the personages, let us proceed to the facts of the case. Umbaugh, it appears, had long sighed for Julia, who was not disposed to listen to his suit, but repulsed him in all his attempts, "proper and improper," and he was about to give up in despair, when he was encouraged to persevere by the following incident: Our readers are aware that the vicinity of "The Depot" was, during the last winter and spring, the scene of much gaiety. One of the buildings in that neighborhood was splendidly fitted up as a ball room, and the floor carefully swept on every ball-night for the reception of company to witness the waltzing of certain German ladies and gentlemen, who repaired thither for their own amusement. To this ball room strangers were admitted on paying twenty-five cents, with the privilege of waltzing with any of the fair ones, provided they treated to cakes and cider, which were to be had at the bar in a corner of the room. Many of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege, and more than one expended double the sum for "refreshments" that was demanded for admittance. The balls increased in popularity and became the rage. Every crowd and madly was infected with a desire to shine in the mazes of the waltz and partake of cakes and cider from the generous strangers—which were alas! the cause of the base attempt to mulct the fair Julia in damages. Measuring on the pleasures of the ball-room, as she was one day resting upon the handle of a sweeping brush,

Umbaugh, with that spirit of cunning which tempted our first mother, quietly approached, and asked the cause of her sadness! She replied with expressive silence! He persisted, and yet she was silent! At length, guessing the reason of her dejection, he tenderly asked her if she would go to the ball that was to take place that night? "A modest blush instantly suffused her cheek, and she became indignant that one so hateful to her should have guessed the current of her thoughts. But she suppressed her anger, and instead of knocking Umbaugh on the head with the brush handle, replied—"Why, John, how should I go?—I have got no shawl!" "This was just the thing for the lover. His whole soul instantly shone out in his face, and his hand rushed into his pocket, from which he produced a Spanish milled dollar; and with an air, not unlike that with which Coriolanus yielded to his mother's entreaties, placed it in her hand—saying, "take this—go buy a shawl and go to the ball!"

This evidence of her lover's liberality for a moment overcame her antipathy to his person—but in the next she was on the point of hurling the dollar into his face, when, as the Father of Mischief would have it, an itinerant grinder of music stopped at the door and struck up a favorite waltz in which she had excelled in her native village. Music can melt rocks and bend knarled oaks, and has driven back the deadly venom from the fangs of the rattle-snake—who then will censure poor Julia, when we say that she was conquered by the combined associations of music and home, and consented to accept the dollar!—more fatal to her than the gift of Jupiter to Pandora. The shawl was purchased and she went to the ball, where all agreed she was the fairest of the fair; and it is recorded to her honor that she waltzed down more partners than any lady in the room. Whether her success rendered her more grateful to her lover Umbaugh, we are not informed,—certain it is, however, that her exhibition at the ball increased the intensity of the flame that had been kindled in his bosom, and which he now thought could only be extinguished in her arms. He thought not of the Spanish milled dollar that had been appropriated for the shawl, and so magnificent was he in spirit that the mines of Golconda were as useless dross, compared to her smiles. Hence he plied her with presents, and finally succeeded in inducing her to receive a pair of "ear-bobs" valued at 37-1/2 cents—two rings valued at 25 cents—one breast pin valued at 25 cents—one horn comb valued at 50 cents—and a straw of beads valued at 50 cents! (we quote from his bill)—making with the Spanish milled dollar, a sum total in presents of Two dollars and eight-tenths and a half cents! We will not stop to inquire whether any lady should receive such an enormous sum in presents from a gentleman without being "engaged" to him,—for that is a question which is the gist of this suit,—but to proceed with our narrative. No testimony was offered to show the conduct of Julia at the period of receiving the case of jewels; certain it is, however, that whilst they were in her possession she refused to have the plaintiff! Astonishment, for a while, overthrew Mr. Umbaugh's faculties—he was "not in his senses," as the phrase is, and instead of attending to his business, went about "sighing like a furnace!" Bitter, indeed, are "the pangs of despised love"—but sweet are the pleasures of revenge. Thus thought Mr. Umbaugh, at the first dawn of reason, as he walked up Patrick street on a moon-shiny night, with his hands in his breeches pockets. Bit it was not until he reached the centre of Bentz-Town bridge, and the bright laugh of Julia, (who was surrounded by his rivals,) burst upon his ear, like moon-light upon the waters, that he swore to be revenged. He did not think of the dagger and rat-bane—of the leaden ball or hemp—no, he was too peaceable for that. He thought of the laws of the land—for the memorable case of Barnard vs. Gaul, was fresh upon his mind. "What," thought he, "are Barnard's woes to mine—he only gave one ring to his lady-love, I gave two—he gave no Spanish milled dollar—no horn-comb—no breast pin—What then, I say, are his ills compared to mine? Yes, I will sue her!" Execution followed his resolve, and he proceeded to the magistrate with his bill thus stated:

Julia Bollenbacher,
To John Umbaugh, Dr.
To 1 pair of ear-bobs \$0 37 1/2
To 2 rings 25
To 1 breast-pin 25
To 1 Comb 50
To Cash 1 00
To Beads 50
\$2 87 1/2
A warrant was issued, and Tuesday last appointed as the day of trial. At the time appointed the parties appeared attended by their respective friends, and the trial proceeded in the German language; and from what transpired we gathered the following particulars:

Julia appeared in fine spirits, whilst her lover looked unutterable things, and as if he wished himself at the bottom of the Dead Sea. After an awful pause, the magistrate, having duly weighed the testimony, decided in favor of the defendant! Then succeeded a tempest of Dutch words, that threw both speakers and hearers into convulsions of laughter, and the unfortunate lover into the most ludicrous perplexity, during which the beautiful Julia moved off to a waltz-movement, that sounded in our ears very much like—"Go to the devil and shake yourself!" &c.

From a London Paper.
Trick of a Lawyer.—Several years ago, the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian, on which the father—who had not so much objection to the religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expostulated with the young man; and told him that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian, whereby he should claim the benefit of an English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly confounded, and soon after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there was such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was, and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune, "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him, and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing." At this the old man's hopes revived, and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself."

An Urgent Case.—Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, being sent for to a gentleman who had just received a slight wound, gave orders to his servant to go home with all haste imaginable, and fetch a certain plaster. The patient turning a little pale, said, "Lord, sir, I hope there is no danger!" "Indeed there is," answered the surgeon, "for if the fellow does not run like a race horse the wound will be healed before he returns."

A Practical Phrenologist.
A lad in New York, who had been insulted by some impudent fellow, and who was desirous of repudiating him for his insolence, but who, it would seem, lacked the courage necessary for the undertaking, was seen most unmercifully thumping his head with a huge club, and when asked why he done so, replied that he wanted to raise the bump of "combativeness," so that he might flog Bill Smith!

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity: "Brethren—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

Guessing at Hard Words.
I am often reminded of the missionary who was ascending the Mississippi river with some religious tracts, and stepped on shore from a flat boat to accost an old lady who was knitting before a low shanty, under a tree near the river. It was in the Asiatic cholera time, and the epidemic was then in N. Orleans. "My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the coxers here?" "No, sir, we ha'n't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans!" The question was a puzzle.

SANG FROID.
Harrison, of Virginia, the father of Gen. Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a very large heavy man—after affixing his name to that memorable instrument, he turned to Elbridge Gerry, who was very thin and slender, and said, "When the time of hanging comes, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

A Hint to Wives.—"If I'm not at home from the party to night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady, significantly, "I won't wait—but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

An editor in Pennsylvania, in addressing a contemporary, uses the following language:—"You are too lazy to work, too proud to beg, too cowardly to steal, and the onus of your sins is to procure a livelihood, was to become a political prostitute—you are a mean spirited, contemptible poltroon, whom it would disgrace an honest dog to bark at."

It is reported that the African Church in Hartford was demolished and burnt by a mob on Sunday night.

Public Schools and Boys.

The Boston Transcript contains the following anecdotes, illustrative of the operation of public schools.

"BETTER YET.—We mentioned yesterday the name of a lad who was the youngest of six brothers who had each successively gained a Franklin Medal at the Annual Examination of the Public Schools. A subscriber informs us that there is now residing in the city a family, consisting of eight sons (only) all of whom have in succession obtained the Franklin Medal at the Mayhew School; and two of them, who were afterwards graduates at the High School, obtained each a Franklin Medal there, making ten Franklin Medals in possession of the family. Be that as it may!

Now we are on the subject of these medals, we may as well relate a pleasant incident that occurred in our office yesterday evening. After our paper had gone to press, one of the carriers, an intelligent lad, who distributes on the northern route, did not make his appearance with his usual punctuality. "Where is Joseph?" asked the clerk. "He's down in Faneuil Hall," said John, another urban, who knows a hawk from a heronshaw, drinking Champagne with the Mayor, & Gov. Armstrong, and Mr. Everett, and President Quincy, and all the Aldermen, and Constables, and—John was running on with a long and not very intelligible story, when the clerk brought him to, and found, by a little cross examination, that Joseph had gained one of the Franklin Medals at the Wells School, and was dining with his fellow laureate at Faneuil Hall, as the aforesaid John had cunningly discovered. The papers, however, were not neglected, nor did our subscribers suffer from Master Joseph's late dinner. He made his appearance in good season; his medal rolled up in its blue ribbon, and modestly stowed away in his pocket—and performed his customary round, with his usual alacrity. And here we may add, that if he is as diligent at his studies as he has been in our service, no boy more richly deserves a token of his preceptor's approbation."

The editor of the Newcastle, Delaware, Gazette gives the following account of an incident in the Baltimore riots:—"During the late riots at Baltimore, a newspaper carrier, endeavoring to learn a new route for distribution of his papers, resorted to the singular mode of marking his subscribers' houses with a piece of chalk, in order to assist his memory on the succeeding day! The inmates of these houses discovering the same, and not being aware of the real cause, supposed that their dwellings had been selected for destruction by the mob, and were thus marked for that purpose! Many of them, under this erroneous impression, moved their furniture and families into other dwellings, and the poor carrier, on the following day, found that his laudable attempt to serve his subscribers regularly, had caused as much fear and disturbance, as though he had been the leader of the mob, with the whole riotous band under his control. Thus our readers may perceive how easy it is, in times of excitement, for an honest man to alarm a whole community with so simple a thing as a piece of chalk!"

Sheep in Vermont.—It is computed that there are about 2,000,000 sheep in Vermont, and that they produce nearly \$4,000,000 worth of wool.

Southern Idiom.—A driver in Georgia, being asked by a passenger if there was any game in the neighborhood, replied, that there were Rabbits, Partridges, and quite a smart sprinkle of Squirrels.

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask?" "Cause I drop the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolks."—Balt. Star.

Music Masters Look Out!—The last Augusta Courier says:—"A passenger in the western stage states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood that Judge Crawford, of that state, had shot a music teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the piano."

Papers from Sidney, New South Wales, to the 7th of March last, have been received by the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce. Great joy was occasioned, about the last of February, by the arrival of a cargo of women from England. The value of this article in the Sidney market may be inferred from the fact, that with a population of over 24,000 males in the Colony, there are only 10,000 females.

Colored School in Canaan.—A town meeting was held in Canaan, in the county of Grafton, N. H. on the 21st ult., at which a vote was passed for the removal of the Noyes Academy, at which black and white children are promiscuously received. A committee was appointed to carry the vote into execution. On Monday last week the committee, with other inhabitants of the town and neighboring towns, to the number of about 300, assembled, with from ninety to a hundred yoke of oxen, and removed the academy to a distance of about half

a mile, and left it in the midst of a swamp.

We are surprised that men should be found, whose false notions of philanthropy should prompt them to establish institutions, for introducing a more free intercourse between the white and black population than that which the general feeling of the community now tolerates, and that they should persevere in the maintenance of these institutions, when they find that the almost universal sense of the community is opposed to them. Yet we are sorry to see acts of violence resorted to, for the suppression of any establishment, in violation of the rights of individuals, however obnoxious. If any establishment be set up which is intended to be a school of vice even, there must be some other mode of suppressing it, than by a vote in town meeting. If it cannot be suppressed by law, it must be done by amending the law, or by the weight of public sentiment, made to operate in a peaceable way and without violence.—Bos. Dai. Adv.

Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, in Baltimore, is said to have been spoken to by some one in reference to the mob engaged in their work of destruction, and who were called his "fellow citizens." The old hero indignantly replied, "I acknowledge no man my fellow-citizen who will tear down his neighbor's house."

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.
An inquest was held on Sunday evening, at the house of George Woodbridge, on the body of Margaret Skelly, aged 20 years, born in Ireland. It appeared that the house was infested with rats, and in order to kill them, Mr. Woodbridge put arsenic on a pie which was left on a shelf in the bar. At an early hour on Sunday morning the deceased got up to clean the bar, and not knowing that the pie was poisoned, ate part of it, which caused her death in a few hours.

FULTON.—To that great man, FULTON, America and mankind are indebted for the vast improvements which our age has witnessed in steam navigation. It is interesting to contemplate him still buoyant with hope amidst all the opposition he had to encounter, and in spite of the sneers of envy and ignorance.—The following little incident, which occurred at N. York in 1807, shews how strong that hope was:—At that time, the boys (says an article in the Knickerbocker,) espoused his cause, cheered him as he passed the streets, and glorified the departure and the coming of his boats, by making the welkin ring with their shouts. He once smilingly said to a friend, "These are my judges; they see effects, and that is enough for them."

The Retort Courteous.—Florence Gobleall Callaman, who is blessed with an extraordinary amplitude of mouth, was a few days ago suffering from tooth-ache, when he suddenly popped into George Bott's to have the annoying tooth drawn. He was seated in a chair; George had the instrument of torture in his hand, when Gobleall opened his mouth to an extraordinary degree. George having heard of his enormous appetite, feared that he might be swallowed like a second Jonah. He subdued his fears, however, and said in rather an under tone, "You may shut your mouth, sir, I shall stand outside." Florence took this as a personal insult, and rushed out of the room, leaving the dentist wondering at so strange a phenomenon.

It is said that the number of incendiary pamphlets received at the Charleston Post-office, amounted to 300,000.

At a Southern meeting, a resolution was adopted, offering three thousand dollars for Arthur Tappan's ears!

Suicide.—Edward Ferdinand Kodzie-kowshie, an exiled Polish officer, put a period to his existence, in Baltimore, on Saturday last, by taking opium.

PREVENTATIVE FOR RIOTS.

The power of a mob and the inefficiency of a police have now been tested in this country. We consider that in Baltimore the rioters effected every purpose for which they combined; and the display of power on the part of the citizens and military was only an after game, that had nothing to do with the "stay of proceedings." It was the same near Boston, at N. York, near Philadelphia, and at the South. Laws, then, are inoperative; the people will not or cannot preserve from destruction the property of individuals or associations that have by any means become obnoxious to the senses of a mob. What then is to be done? A man pays his tax for the support of a government, established for the preservation of personal and pecuniary rights; he submits himself and his cause to the law when his conduct is called in question; he asks no special action to suit his case, or any favor from judge or jury; and as a property holder, he pays a part of the expenses incurred by the prosecution legally instituted against himself. If engaged in damages, this property is liable for the amount. This is the duty a citizen owes the government. In return, the government is pledged to sustain him and his property against violence, and he may demand it as a moral

right; and we propose as a preventative to the mischief of riots, that the legislature of this state pass a law, making every township or municipal government accountable for property wasted within its limits by riots. Such a law has been passed in England, and such a custom obtains in France. If a mob was satisfied that the losses which an individual might sustain at their hands would of necessity be supplied by the community, they would see at once how ineffectual would be their vengeance; but they now can calculate the exact extent of their visitation, pounce down upon their particular victim, indulge their passions, and laugh at the palsied arm of the law.

U. S. Gaz.

A Non Plus.—Soon after wooden clocks began to come into fashion, a man who had recently purchased one, presented his neighbors to assemble at his house one evening, for the purpose of hearing a young extorior hold forth. The great white faced caseless clock stuck up conspicuously in a couple of wooden braces on the opposite wall, was the wonder of each and several of the neighbors as they entered the door. One chap who was well acquainted with the ways of the world in general, and of Yankee clocks in particular, appeared to take a curious interest in the "tarnal thing," and at length seated himself close under it probably for the purpose of smothering himself with tickling. Just as the extorior had got up to the marrow of his subject, and was declaiming at a great rate, the clock struck. It "cut loose"—whizzed, and spluttered a moment—and cracked the shell half eight or nine times in succession. The fellow who had ensconced himself under the "sheep killing" animal started up amazed; he scratched his head—looked at the clock, and the preacher, and at length exclaimed, in a tone of the most earnestprecation, "I declare I did n't do nothing to it!"

AMBITION.

In the visit to the Farm School the other day, a lady was questioning a bright boy whether he was happy on the island, and if he wanted any thing? The little fellow appeared to reflect with the gravity of a philosopher, and then told her he wanted only one thing. "And what is that?" "Some twine to fly my kite." The lady was resolved to make him happy, and took his name, with a promise to send him a great big ball. After all, the ambition of the boy was the universal passion of man. Every one, from the candidates for the Presidency down to the pupils of the Farm School, have got their kites, and only want the strings to fly them. One man's kite is power, another's fame, another's literary eminence, another's politics, another's religion, another's moral reform. All merely want the means to obtain their objects, the "strings" to fly their "kites" with, and then they fancy, like the boy at the Farm School, that they should be perfectly happy.—Bos. Sent.

Sailing of old Ironsides and formidable Escape.—On Tuesday afternoon, a large number of officers and men, among them 4 or 5 Lieutenants belonging to the frigate, went down in the steamboat Hercules, to embark. On approaching the ship near the Quarantine, the steamboat stopped, and a small boat was sent from the frigate—the officers and men immediately jumped into the boat with their luggage, when the boat took a sheer under the guard of the steamboat, filled, and immediately upset. Great alarm prevailed on board of the steamboat and frigate for the safety of those who were struggling with a current and a high sea. Boats were sent from the ship, and benches, oars, &c. were thrown over, and every effort made to rescue the men. After much exertion, they were all picked up, and reached the frigate in safety, but with the loss of most of the baggage. Yesterday at day light, the frigate was under way, she passed up to the city, fired a salute, and squared away for the Narrows. After laying off and on for a considerable portion of the day, she went down, passed the Bar, and got safe to sea at 3 P. M. She is bound to the Mediterranean, on a long cruise.—N. Y. Adv.

Relics of a Monster.—We learn that a few days ago the men engaged on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, discovered some of the remains of the wonderful mammoth that appears to be no longer an animal of life. They consist of a tusk 5 feet 2 inches in length, weighing 32 pounds,—one end of which had the appearance of having been broken off,—a grinder, weighing between 8 and 9 pounds, and measuring 10 inches in length.—A joint of the spine was also found. The teeth were found about 2 rods distant from each other, and the joint of the spine a considerable distance from the teeth.

Death of the Kentucky Giant.—Benjamin B. Prichard, who many of our citizens will remember was exhibited last year at the American Museum, died on 30th of June, in Montgomery county. His disease was the dropsy. Mr. Prichard was a man of unblemished character, and a member of the Methodist Church. He was forty-five years old, and weighed at the time of his death, 525 pounds.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.

Great Town Meeting in Philadelphia. Philadelphia has responded to the call of the South, and in a spirit and with a voice worthy her high character, and admirably suited to the crisis. The Town Meeting of yesterday afternoon was attended by thousands of our citizens—the old as well as the young—the strong as well as the feeble—the whole souled and zealous, as well as the timid, cautious, and prudent, but not the less patriotic. It was a noble demonstration of public opinion and cannot but have a salutary effect upon the South, and, indeed, upon the whole Union. To say that the meeting was large—that it was composed of thousands—will not afford the reader at a distance an adequate idea of the vast multitude that assembled together on the occasion, not only from every section of the city, but from the remotest parts of the county of Philadelphia.

The call designated 4 o'clock as the hour, and the Musical Fund Hall as the place of meeting; and at the time fixed upon, the vast saloon of the building was crowded in excess, and thousands, we are assured, were unable to obtain admission. In short, the meeting was one of the largest ever held, on any occasion, in Philadelphia. The best, the purest, the most generous spirit prevailed; and the sentiments expressed throughout, both by the orators and in the resolutions, were warmly and heartily responded to.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. Patterson, Esq. chairman of the committee of superintendence, who, nominated Alderman M. Michael as President—the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The resolutions as annexed were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That the indirect and improper interference of certain individuals of the North, with the domestic relations of the slave-holding States of the South, having endangered the peace of our fellow-citizens of that section of our common country, and excited apprehensions and suspicions injurious to the Union; and whereas, the citizens of the South having appealed to the non-slave-holding States, to manifest their disapprobation of the measures referred to, and to rescue them from the incendiary efforts of those who make our territory the seat of a warfare upon the domestic institutions of the South. Therefore,

Resolved, That we respond to the call of our brethren of the South, that we are their brethren, and as such sympathize in their dangers and wrongs, and view with regret and indignation the incendiary measures which have disturbed their tranquility.

Resolved, That we consider the course of the Abolitionists in organizing societies, maintaining agents, and disseminating publications intended to operate upon the institutions of the South, as unwise, dangerous, and deserving the emphatic reprehension and zealous opposition of every friend of peace and of the country.

Resolved, That we distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of slavery in the Southern States; and that any action upon it by us would be a bold violation of the Constitution and a presumptuous invasion of the rights of the South.

Resolved, That were it our unquestioned right to participate in the regulation of Slavery at the South, convinced of the justice and liberality of our Southern brethren, and believing that their practical acquaintance with, and deep interest in the subject, peculiarly qualify them to determine questions arising from it, we would, without fear or hesitation, commit it to their wisdom, justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of this Country as inseparable from its freedom, greatness and glory; that we consider no sacrifice too great to maintain it, and shrink, with horror, from all that is calculated in the most remote degree to endanger or impair it.

Resolved, That the course of the Abolitionists, by exciting the prejudices of the people of the South against the communities from which they are assailed, menace the peace and permanence of this Union.

Resolved, That as the People of the South alone have the power to emancipate their slaves, the irritating policy of the incendiaries renders that happy result more remote and difficult of attainment, and invites, perhaps, forever, those chains which they affect a desire to break.

Resolved, That the interference of the Abolitionists with the slavery of the South, must inevitably multiply at once the dangers, and suspicions of the masters, and render necessary a heightened degree of vigilance and security, thus heaping additional restraints upon the bondman, and increasing the afflictions of the object of their misguided efforts.

Resolved, That we regard the dissemination of incendiary publications throughout the slave-holding States with indignation and horror; that measures so directly calculated to involve results at which humanity shudders, cannot fail to meet the heavy and indignant reprehension of the benevolent and patriotic, and that efficient, but legal and moderate measures should be adopted to suppress an evil at once so dangerous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures of the Abolitionists having produced great and general excitement at the North, have already disturbed the peace of our cities, and threaten consequences still more extended and deplorable.

Resolved, That the efforts of foreign agents, to excite our passions, and to send into the country to excite our institutions, malign our patriots, excite our people and distract our country, are regarded by all who cherish American pride and patriotism with distrust and contempt.

Resolved, That should the colored population of the South, excited by the

measures referred to, or by any other, unhappily revolt against the laws and the lives of our southern brethren, (which Heaven in its mercy avert,) the young men of the North are prepared to meet the danger, shoulder to shoulder, with the people of the South, and prove by the ready sacrifice of their blood, their devotion to the peace and the rights of all parts of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to enact, at the next session, such provisions as will protect our fellow-citizens of the South from incendiary movements within our borders, should any such hereafter be made.

Resolved, That the North is sound to the core on the subject of slavery; that the mass of the people of the non-slaveholding States, neither claim nor desire a right to interfere with the institutions of the South, and regard with decided and marked disapprobation, the principles and measures of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That we confidently believe the number and influence of those in this State, who are disposed to agitate the subject of slavery in the South, are extremely limited; and that the individuals in this city who are recognized as abolitionists, are, for the most part, distinguished to any end and all measures which may tend to excite or endanger the South.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe that there is no abolition press or publication in this city, and that no incendiary measures have been adopted or sanctioned by the friends of emancipation in the State.

Resolved, That we regard those who, under the pretence of putting down abolition, have violated the laws, and disturbed the peace of the community, as the most efficient auxiliaries of the cause they affect to oppose; that the young men of Philadelphia, opposed to the measures of the abolitionists, pledge themselves, on the first symptom of disturbance, to lend their hearty and determined aid to arrest and secure the legal punishment of those who degrade their cause by violence and outrage.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to act as a committee of correspondence, to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the papers of this city, and procure their dissemination in the South.

Resolved, That we respond to the call of our brethren of the South, that we are their brethren, and as such sympathize in their dangers and wrongs, and view with regret and indignation the incendiary measures which have disturbed their tranquility.

Resolved, That we consider the course of the Abolitionists in organizing societies, maintaining agents, and disseminating publications intended to operate upon the institutions of the South, as unwise, dangerous, and deserving the emphatic reprehension and zealous opposition of every friend of peace and of the country.

Resolved, That we distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of slavery in the Southern States; and that any action upon it by us would be a bold violation of the Constitution and a presumptuous invasion of the rights of the South.

Resolved, That were it our unquestioned right to participate in the regulation of Slavery at the South, convinced of the justice and liberality of our Southern brethren, and believing that their practical acquaintance with, and deep interest in the subject, peculiarly qualify them to determine questions arising from it, we would, without fear or hesitation, commit it to their wisdom, justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of this Country as inseparable from its freedom, greatness and glory; that we consider no sacrifice too great to maintain it, and shrink, with horror, from all that is calculated in the most remote degree to endanger or impair it.

Resolved, That the course of the Abolitionists, by exciting the prejudices of the people of the South against the communities from which they are assailed, menace the peace and permanence of this Union.

Resolved, That as the People of the South alone have the power to emancipate their slaves, the irritating policy of the incendiaries renders that happy result more remote and difficult of attainment, and invites, perhaps, forever, those chains which they affect a desire to break.

Resolved, That the interference of the Abolitionists with the slavery of the South, must inevitably multiply at once the dangers, and suspicions of the masters, and render necessary a heightened degree of vigilance and security, thus heaping additional restraints upon the bondman, and increasing the afflictions of the object of their misguided efforts.

Resolved, That we regard the dissemination of incendiary publications throughout the slave-holding States with indignation and horror; that measures so directly calculated to involve results at which humanity shudders, cannot fail to meet the heavy and indignant reprehension of the benevolent and patriotic, and that efficient, but legal and moderate measures should be adopted to suppress an evil at once so dangerous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures of the Abolitionists having produced great and general excitement at the North, have already disturbed the peace of our cities, and threaten consequences still more extended and deplorable.

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A rich farmer of Marion township, suspecting an improper intimacy between his daughter and a hired boy, chained the latter to a tree, and flogged him so severely that he died and was secretly buried. The story was told in a thousand ways, and at each repetition a new horror was added. The young lady was represented as at the point of death, and the father as having fled, in order to escape the hands of justice. Others affirmed that the "lovers, while attempting to escape to some worthy Squire's office, in order to get the matter consummated, were pursued and overtaken by the father, who immolated the apprentice on the spot." In short, the City and County of Lancaster were kept in constant agitation for several days—the Police officers were despatched in pursuit of the alleged murderer, when, "lo behold," the apprentice boy made his appearance, and was ascertained to be a lad of 24, full of life and love, determined not to abandon the Farmer's daughter, who is said to be a charming lass of 16. It is true, however, that the farmer really flogged his would-be son-in-law, who don't deserve the daughter if he is not willing to suffer a little in her behalf. "The course of true love never did run smooth."

HONORABLE CONDUCT.

Among the deeds of violence, dishonesty, and selfishness, which we have been called upon to record in such quick succession, it is gratifying to meet with some instance of generosity of spirit, which may present a contrast to the gloomy catalogue. Sometime last December, Mr. Josiah Perham, Jr. of Hallowell, (Me.) having experienced unexpected losses in consequence of his endorsement for a friend, was obliged to compound with his creditors in this city, who gave him an entire release from his obligations, to the amount of \$30,000, on his payment of fifty per cent. of the sum of his debts. He has since been enabled by some fortunate operations, to come into the possession of \$21,000; and his former creditors in Boston were recently surprised by his visiting them, and paying the remaining \$15,000, from which they had granted him a release. Such conduct is its own best reward.

Boston Atlas.

Sudden Deaths.—We learn verbally from Bel-Air, Harford county, that 10 or 12 persons after partaking heartily of Crabs, were taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus, and that seven of the party expired in a few hours.

We are surprised that any person should have been guilty of such imprudence, as crabs are generally considered an unwholesome food at this season, and more particularly of late years. We would impress upon all the propriety of being careful in their food, and in all the means necessary to preserve health. The melancholy occurrence mentioned above should be a caution to others.

Balt. Chron.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intel.

The following letter has been handed to us, addressed to the friends of humanity in Lexington. The appeal, we are gratified to learn, has not been made in vain. Three of our Physicians, on the receipt of the letter, started immediately for Versailles, viz: Drs. PAWLEY, BELL, and BLACKBURN, and probably others, if necessary, will follow.

VERSAILES, Aug. 17.

Versailles is visited with the Cholera in its most malignant form. First case occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the deaths in the first 24 hours have been about 20. Among the dead are some of our physicians, and others of our doctors are sick. We want medical aid? Can you afford us any? If you have any physicians who will come, tell them we need them much. Pray send us some physicians.

RANDOLPH RILEY,
N. HAYDON,
Geo. TWYMAN, Jr.,
W. E. ASAMORE.

Lamentable.—A Mr. M. Ball, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, of highly respectable connections, who for years had fallen into the pernicious vice of intemperance, accused one of his neighbors, a gentleman with whom he had lived in the closest intimacy and friendship, of invading his nuptial rights. The hatred of Mr. B. became so inveterate that he invited Mr. Kenly, his neighbor, to his house, and attempted to shoot him. But Mr. K. evaded his diabolical stratagem, and saved his life by a speedy retreat. However, Mr. B. stung to madness under a supposed injury, sought the life of Mr. K. in every direction, until last Tuesday, when he was returning from a visit to his father-in-law's in company with his wife, and passing through Mr. K's pastures, saw Mr. K's hands working not far from the road. He called to them, and inquired for their master. They informed him of the direction he had taken, when Mr. B. left his wife and pursued after him, & coming up to him made an attack, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, upon Mr. K. by seeking and presenting his pistol at him. Mr. K. lying in daily apprehension of being attacked, had carried his gun with him, which he now seized and fired, and lodged his contents into the breast of his pursuer. Mr. B's horse wheeled at the fire of the gun and ran more than a hundred yards before he fell. He expired in a few minutes. We will only add in noticing this horrible catastrophe, that Mr. K. was immediately tried by a jury composed of his countrymen and acquitted.

Olive Branch.

The hunters of Long Island have taken the leopard or tiger which recently broke loose from the menagerie. He received 30 balls before he gave up.

Tennessee Election.

Mr. Cannon, the anti-Van Buren candidate for governor of Tennessee, has been elected by a considerable majority over Mr. Carroll, the present incumbent, who was run as a Jackson Van Buren man.

Ingenious Smuggling.—We are informed that an eminent and wealthy merchant of this city, has during the last week, been detected in smuggling lead to a very large extent. To avoid paying the duties imposed by our government on the importation of that article, he has adopted the singular expedient of receiving cargoes of common wines from Europe, contained in casks made of lead, exceeding in thickness more than two inches. This plan he has carried on with perfect success until recently, when one of the lynx-eyed officers of the customs detected the fraud, and has now caused proceedings to be instituted against the wily perpetrator. We are requested to defer, for a few days, the publication of the delinquent's name. —N. Y. Paper.

The quantity of Cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these, when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The Wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty-five millions; and, as a general calculation, of its manufactures, about fifty millions.

The manufactures of LEATHER and IRON, (not including the common smith-work, as to the latter,) are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A new business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of SILK. This, it is said, will be, in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and gives a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes. —Nat. Int.

A Good Crop.—Judge Serviss, of Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, gave to us a few days since, as the product of a field of Oats, just reaped by him, the following statement: His field contains 13 acres of ground, which yielded 1105 dozen sheaves of oats, the average of which is estimated at one bushel to a dozen sheaves. Net produce, eighty-five bushels per acre. —Pioneer.

At Lockport, N. York, while boring for water a few days since, at the Eagle Tavern, they struck a vein of inflammable vapor or gas, at the depth of about 70 feet, with which it is now the intention to light the whole house.

REVERDY JOHNSON.—This gentleman has replied to the very polite invitation of the sovereigns of the tenth ward, that he will not quit the city of Baltimore alive. He complains very feelingly that all the hard earnings of seventeen years have been sacrificed to the fury of the mob. This case is indeed a hard one. We think, however, that the citizens of Baltimore, who permitted this outrage to be done, owe him a full indemnity for the loss which he has suffered under their eyes. Mr. Johnson is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, and has justly been considered one of the most shining ornaments of the Maryland Bar. He is now stripped of every thing except character, and blackened and defamed to in that particular. —Pitts. Advo.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Extract from a letter from a gentleman of this county, dated "On board the steamer Black Hawk, July 12th," and mailed at Memphis:

"We buried one man of Cholera on Friday; and yesterday, while running rapidly close along shore to avoid the current, a large cotton tree, ninety feet in height and four feet through, suddenly swayed to and fro as we approached, and just as the bow came opposite to it fell heavily, and with a tremendous crash, across the deck, breaking through the boiler deck to the lower, on which a dozen men were sleeping, all of whom had not time to leap out of danger, before the huge trunk sunk deep into the deck, nearly severing one poor fellow in two, and crushing the head of another, and slightly wounding one or two others. The alarm was very great on board, and for a few moments we expected the boat to swamp. After an hour's hard labor, the tree which held the boat fast to the bank like a vice, was cut away, a grave dug, and the mangled corpse placed in it coffinless, and we were once more under weigh again.

This afternoon a squall struck us, and nearly capsized us. We were unable to withstand its force, and were compelled to stop the engine and float down the stream with the head of the boat in the teeth of the storm."

There is warning and much matter for reflection in the following brief paragraph, copied from the Boston Reformer: "A melancholy consideration it is, that from the very nature of things, arbitrary and despotic forms of government tend to perpetuate themselves by enervating the mind, whereas free forms of government, if not carefully watched over and cherished, tend to destroy themselves by introducing riches, luxury, vice, a want of due subordination, and in consequence a general corruption of manners."

Remarkable Cure.—A young gentleman in Greenfield village, (Mass.) had a finger cut off by the blade of a hay-cutter a few days since. It was divided between the first and second joints. Dr. Deans was called in about fifteen minutes afterwards. The severed portion had fallen among the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water, secured on the stump by sewing and bandages, and is now entirely reunited. This fact should serve as a lesson, in all similar cases, to "save the pieces." —Greenfield Mer.

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prominent nymph. "I shall not dance any more."

out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was." —World of Fashion.

A gentleman who takes care of hogs in New Hampshire, advertises as a runaway, "a lady pig."

TO THE MECHANIC AND LABORERS OF ADAMS COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS: Permit me who occupies a humble station in life, one who knows from experience the trials and hardships the Mechanic and Laborer have to encounter in this world of woe, in rearing up a family of children which kind Providence has been pleased to make him the guardian of,—to address a few lines to your consideration, respecting him whom we, the bone and sinew of the commonwealth, find, after mature deliberation, most entitled to our support for the office of Chief Magistrate.

Let us lay aside all prejudice, and reason with one another. I presume all are aware there are three Candidates before the people for that important trust, one of which is the present incumbent, who has proved himself a friend to the indigent, and who is, for his last term, a candidate for the suffrages of a people whom he has served with distinguished faithfulness and honor. The other two, few or none of us know, only as the candidates of the respective parties to which they belong—although some commend they too are the poor man's friend.

Have we any proof of it? Have we any guarantee that either of them would, if elected, pursue a course that would be as highly beneficial to us and the community at large, as our present worthy Governor, GEORGE WOLF, has, and is pursuing? I anticipate all are aware that when George Wolf came into office, the treasury was exhausted, and the credit of the State far below par, yes, so far was its credit gone, that his predecessor could not effect a loan of any amount, towards the completion of our vast and extensive Canals and Railroads which were then under progress. How is it now? The credit of the State is retrieved—our public improvements are all completed, or nearly so, and affording a revenue to the State—under whose administration also, a splendid system of free schools has been established—a system that owes its existence to our present Chief Magistrate more than any other—a system that melts down all distinction between the rich and the poor; on the adoption of which the finger of scorn must cease to point at those whom Providence has seen fit to give but little of this world's goods.

True, there were provisions made for the schooling of indigent children at the County's expense—a provision which exposed them to the scoffs of the more independent. Think of the feelings of an affectionate father or mother, when they see the finger of scorn pointed at their little ones, by those who, by nature, are no better than themselves, and hear them exclaim, "You are schooled by the County!"

Again, think of the feelings of those little ones, who are thus hooded and pointed at—have you no tear of pity for them? or has any one, however rich he may be to-day, any security that neither his nor his grand-children would be thus dealt with if the present system was abolished. But certain it is, that, as long as the present system is continued, they never can be. Then why should we not rise in our might, as it were, with one heart and hand, and support him who recommended and urged the passing of such a law from the meeting of the first Legislature after his ascension to the gubernatorial chair, until it became a law. For his never-tiring effort, both him and all those who supported the general education bill, will be lauded by children yet unborn. Can we now abandon our patriotic Governor, who eminently contributed so much in bringing such a system into existence? No, every man, of every political party, who views the question in its true light, must come to the conclusion, that it would be dangerous, as well as ungenerous, to desert GEO. WOLF, who is so eminently identified with the interests of the People, and of the State of Pennsylvania.

A MECHANIC.

We understand that a gentleman of this city, received yesterday from New York, a large box containing from fifty to a hundred thousand copies of pamphlets, papers and pocket handkerchiefs, containing extracts from the anti-slavery writings, and pictures of slaves being whipped, &c. As the consignee had never ordered any such article, he made report of the matter to Alderman McMichael, the president of the great meeting of Monday, who immediately called together a committee appointed by the meeting, and it was agreed to destroy the whole. The box was opened, and the committee proceeded to condemn the whole to the flames. They were therefore burnt immediately.

We have since been informed, that the box accidentally burst open, when the nature of the contents became known, and notice was given to the Mayor, who proceeded to investigate the matter.

U. S. Gaz.

York Bank.—The Directors of the York Bank have appointed SAMUEL WAGNER, Esq. (formerly Editor of the York Recorder,) Cashier of that institution, recently made vacant by the death of J. Schmidt, Esq.

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prominent nymph. "I shall not dance any more."

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ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. August 31, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 75.

Our neighbor of the York Gazette has again of a large Muhlenberg Cucumber raised in York, which weighs 3 lbs. 10 oz. We are determined to beat him; and mention that one raised by Mr. WHARVE, in this borough, was exhibited to us last week, which measured 15½ inches in length, 12½ in circumference, and weighed 4 lbs. 4½ oz. And if he yields not to that, we can inform him, that one from the garden of Professor BAUGHER weighed 4 lbs. 8½ oz. A real Wolf.

The suit which has been pending for several years in our Court, *Stevens vs. Lefever*, was tried last week, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of \$1800 damages.

A man named Peter Cornelius, of Huntingdon county, was tried in our Court last week for passing counterfeit notes, and sentenced to four years close confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Rail-road between Baltimore and Washington City is now open for travel. The cars pass over the whole distance in a little more than two hours!

COMMUNICATED.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Adams County Bible Society, held August 28, 1835, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. John Buzby & George Besore be added to the list of Visitors for Conowingo township.

Resolved, That the Visitors of the several Districts, be requested to ascertain how many Copies of the Scripture entire in the German language, and how many German Testaments may be desired.

Resolved, That public notice shall be given as soon as the Bibles and Testaments are received.

S. S. SCHMUCKER, Chair'n.
T. DICKEY, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

Democratic Convention.

A meeting of the delegates elected by the Democratic Republicans of Adams county, favorable to the re-election of GEORGE WOLF, for the purpose of forming a County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg on Monday the 24th inst, when the following persons appeared and took their seats:

Gettysburg—Adam Maury, D. Gilbert.

Mountjoy—Joseph Riddlemoser, Jacob Long.

Conowingo—Joseph Buckee, John F. M. Kinney.

Cumberland—Jacob Herbst, Jno. Hemens.

Hamiltonian—John McGinley, W. J. Seabrooks.

Germany—J. Wintrose, Philip Wolf.

Huntington—Thompson A. Godfrey, Dr. Jesse Grunka.

Reading—Sam'l Strayer, Sam'l Blake.

Menallen—William M. Grew.

Liberty—D. Sheets, Mich'l McCarty.

Hamilton—R. M. O'Brien.

The meeting then organized by appointing Mr. THOMPSON A. GODFREY President, and WILLIAM F. SEABROOKS Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

ASSEMBLY.

CHRISTIAN PICKING,

THOMAS C. MILLER,

COMMISSIONER.

JOHN AULABAUGH,

AUDITOR.

JOHN EICKER,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JACOB HERBST.

Resolved, That Col. Samuel Blake, John McGinley, and Thompson A. Godfrey, be appointed Conferees, to meet the Conferees of York county, to form a Senatorial Ticket.

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed for the borough and each township in the county.

Resolved, That the above proceedings, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the several papers in the county.

T. A. GODFREY, Pres't.

W. J. SEABROOKS, Sec'y.

We understand that the Banks have agreed not to receive 1-16ths of a Spanish dollar for more than five cents. This will reduce the numerous tribe known by the name of *fips* to an equality with our five cent pieces, and occasion perhaps a considerable change in the dealings of those who trade in small wares.

Phil. Gaz.

We have understood that the Governor of South Carolina has offered a large reward (\$50,000) for the delivery, in S. Carolina, of the celebrated Agator, Arthur Tappan, of N. York.

We learn also, from the Richmond Enquirer, that the sum of \$20,000 has been made up in N. Orleans, as a reward to be paid for the delivery of the same individual upon the levee in that city.

Awful Occurrences at the London and Birmingham Rail Road. On the 10th

of July, one of the shafts of the tunnel of this rail-road gave way, and buried all within it, to the depth of 80 feet from the surface. It is said to be "impossible to state correctly the number of victims that had fallen by this dreadful catastrophe, as not one out of the number that was at work is left to tell the dismal particulars."

Mr. CLAY.—Speaking of Mr. Clay, the National Intelligencer remarks as follows:

"So far from having at all changed our own estimate of the political merit and intellectual ability of Mr. Clay, whom at the last election we earnestly supported for the Presidency, that intervening time has, in our opinion, but added to his reputation as a statesman and enhanced his claims upon the affections of the People. If signal public services, stern Republican principles, and unimpeachable political integrity, with a thorough knowledge of men, qualify a citizen for the highest trust in the gift of a free people, then is no citizen of the Republic, at this moment, more eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate than Henry Clay. In a government like ours, in which elections are free and uncontrolled (or ought to be,) no citizen can be allowed to have a claim upon the highest or any other office: but, if to the fitness of Mr. Clay for the station, and the public services he has performed, we add the persecution which, for several years, he has undergone, because of his devoted fidelity to his country and its Constitution, we are free to say, that if he had been presented as a candidate, no one would have been offered whose election we should have more zealously or cheerfully advocated."

To all of which we heartily respond.

Origin of Lynch's Law.—As "Lynch's Law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's Law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote which may serve as an answer:—

In Washington county, Pa., many years ago, there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught:—Having a newly born calf, he concealed it from his neighbors for several days—then rode to the poacher's, and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had it, its size and color, and being told, said it was his, and that it had gone off at the time just spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him 24 hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him. The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the 24 hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unimpaired. The party, however, proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer named Lynch, to be judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and have 300 lashes, and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under a penalty of receiving three hundred more if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent, as to render repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

A letter from Cuadalore, in the East India papers, states:—"A female, now under sentence of death, is about to be executed for a murder of a more atrocious nature than any that has ever come to our knowledge. The husband of the woman gave her some mutton to curry for his supper, and the woman's paramour chancing to come in during the time of the preparation, asked for and obtained the curry, which, being very hungry, he completely devoured: the woman, fearing her husband's anger, and having no means of replacing the mutton, actually killed her own child, carried it, and served it up to her husband, who finding the bones smaller and more tender than those of mutton, taxed her with presenting him with a kid: but suddenly, as if suspecting the horrible catastrophe, he inquired for his child, when dreadful to relate, the mother confessed the infernal act of having made the flesh of her infant into curry for its father! Our readers may feel inclined to doubt the reality of so diabolical a transaction; but we are sorry to say that we have no reason to do so."—*Courier*.

JUDGE LEIGH.—Noble Example of Disinterestedness.—The controversy (in relation to John Randolph's will) is essentially between the will of 1821 and that of 1832. By the will of 1821, an estate of the value of nearly \$100,000 is given to Judge Leigh, and the slaves are all emancipated. He says that Mr. R. had urged him so strongly and frequently to fulfil with fidelity his wishes in relation to his slaves; and he has so often pledged himself to Mr. R. to do so, to the utmost of his power, that he feels bound alike by his honor and by his duty to his friend, who confided in him, to leave no effort untried to effect his wishes. Judge Leigh has therefore returned to the heirs of Mr. R. this valuable estate, in order to make himself a competent witness in behalf of this will. But this is not all. The will of '32 gives Judge Leigh about \$10,000 and his son \$5,000; and his evidence is most strongly against this will. Thus if the will of '32 be defeated, he and his son lose all these legacies: so that he has from the obligations of honor and duty, returned an estate of \$100,000, in order to render himself a competent witness.

It is supposed that twenty-five or thirty thousand persons visited the scene of destruction yesterday.

The shock was distinctly felt several miles off; and the column of smoke which ascended from the vessel afforded one of the most beautiful and magnificent sights ever witnessed.

From the Boston Gazette.

FIRE AND TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the new schooner Sarah, Capt. Griswold, of and bound for Hartford, Conn. lying at the head of Central wharf, contiguous to Indian street. How the fire originated, we have been unable to ascertain, but, when first discovered, smoke was seen issuing from the main hatch-way, where about 100 bags of saltpetre had been stowed; some of the bags were immediately removed by the crew and thrown overboard; but finding the fire had already spread too extensively to be extinguished in this way, the hatches were closed, in hopes they might succeed in smothering it. Meanwhile, the cry of 'powder' having been raised, the truth of which seemed to be confirmed by some slight explosions, the crew left the vessel for the wharf, and luckily it was for them that they did so. By this time, the firemen and citizens generally had collected in great numbers, and though some of them were induced to hold back, deterred by the cry of powder, and the fear of consequences, still an immense number had already thronged, and were still thronging forward, and had tilted the wharf and adjacent streets to the number probably of 1500 or 2000, when a most terrific explosion took place in the vessel, completely tearing the deck and scattering the burning fragments, as also many heavy articles of her cargo, in every direction. That there were not fifty or a hundred people killed upon the spot, is wonderful indeed; nay, more—it is miraculous!

We never witnessed any thing so awfully sublime in our lives. On the deck of the schooner were 18 hogheads filled with old copper, weighing probably from 5 to 600 lbs. each, and these were scattered to the four winds—6 or 8 of them were thrown upon the wharf, a distance of 3, 4 and 5 rods—being smashed literally to atoms by the concussion and the fall; but that one of them was thrown upon the roof of a four story house, is altogether idle. Truth itself in this instance is wonderful enough without exaggeration. It was one of the carlines of the deck that fell upon the roof of No. 8, Central wharf, breaking away a large piece of the gutter near the coping stone, and not a cask of copper. Another piece of carline, from 12 to 15 feet long, was thrown upon the roof of No. 44 India street, a four story store occupied by Gay & Bird, at a distance of 25 or 30 rods from the scene of devastation. A piece of plank upwards of 7 feet long and 6 inches thick, was broken off and thrown upon the roof of Parker's observatory, half way down Central wharf, and a number of larger & far heavier pieces were thrown completely over the stores, falling on the north side of the wharf, and into the dock between Central and Long wharves, and the docks in all directions were covered with broken fragments; indeed, to enumerate every circumstance of this description that fell beneath our notice, would take more time and space than we at present have at our command. Sad havoc was likewise made with the windows in the vicinity, and it is estimated that between 2 and 3000 panes were broken; and in many instances the sashes and all were broken to pieces and driven in.

When we first arrived at the scene of action, the masts, sails and rigging of the schooner were completely enveloped in flames. One or two of the adjacent vessels were also on fire, and there was no possible way that we could imagine, the vessels being hard and fast aground, of preventing a wide spreading and ruinous conflagration. A few minutes after, came the explosion, and presto—every thing was changed—a large volume of smoke ascended to the clouds, but almost every vestige of fire had disappeared. The engines poured in torrents of water, but with the exception of sails and rigging of the neighboring vessels, some of which had taken fire, there appeared to be but very little for them to operate on, so completely were all the combustible materials scattered by the explosion. At this moment, the captain, officers, and crew of the Greek brig now in port, had a fine opportunity of showing, not only their skill, like, but the utter fearlessness with which they looked danger in the face. The fine packet brig Junius, bound for Baltimore, lay directly astern, and had taken fire aloft in a number of places, out of the reach of the operation of the engines—seeing which, the Greeks immediately jumped into the rigging, sprang aloft like cats, and with the assistance of some Yankee sailors, in a few minutes the sails were unbent, lowered upon deck, and all danger from this quarter extinguished.

Capt. Griswold, as well as the owners of the Sarah, maintain that with their knowledge, there was not a particle of powder on board; this we can well believe, but that the explosion on board the vessel was occasioned by gun powder, & gun powder only, however it may have got there, no man in his senses can for a moment disbelieve. We hope this subject will receive a full, ample and thorough investigation, and that whoever is to blame, may be brought to justice.

The lives of our firemen and our citizens generally, are too valuable to be jeopardized in this foolish manner.

The vessel and property on board, were partly insured, but to what amount precisely we have been unable to learn. We also hear that Mr. Joshua Seares had \$1000 worth of tea on board, which

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Communicated.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having seen by the "People's Press," that I have been nominated by the friends of GEORGE WOLF, as a candidate for the Assembly, after tendering them my thanks for the confidence placed in me, I respectfully decline the said nomination.

CHRISTIAN PICKING.

Huntingdon township, Aug. 29, 1835.

WANTED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. John Reiss, to Miss Catherine Habenstein, both of Huntingdon township.

On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. Samuel Shriver, to Miss Susannah Soovers—both of Huntingdon township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. David Denney, Mr. Abraham B. Demaree, of Adams county, to Miss Margaret Von Harten, formerly of Baltimore.

At Onondago Hollow, Mr. Pier Patterson to Miss Precious Little. Mr. P. has made up his mind to enjoy precious little during the remainder of his life.

DEED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Philip Fehl, of Hamiltonian township, in the 75th year of his age.

Recently at Fort Towsen, near Red River, Arkansas Territory, Mrs. Jane, wife of Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr. Missionary, from Shippensburg, Pa.

On Thursday morning last, the Hon. ISAIAH GRAHAM, one of the Associate Judges of Cumberland county, aged about 67 years.

On the same morning, Mr. HARRY L. SPICER, editor and proprietor of the "Carlisle Herald," aged about 33 years.

Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students of Pennsylvania College, will take place on Monday and Tuesday, September 14th and 15th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE COMMENCEMENT will be on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on which occasion Addresses will be delivered in the German, English and Latin Languages, and Degrees conferred upon the Graduates.

The Board of Trustees will meet at the same time to transact business.

D. GILBERT,

Sec. of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PHILIP FEHL, late of Hamiltonian township, deceased, are desired to call and discharge the same without delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Menallen township.

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Aug. 31.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the Subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, on the 26th inst.

an indented Colored Girl, named HENRIETTA RIED—about 21 years of age. The above reward will be given for her apprehension—but no thanks nor charges.

GEO. W. HORNER.

Aug. 31.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees of JACOB LEFEVER, under a Deed of voluntary assignment, notify all persons indebted to the said JACOB LEFEVER, by book account or in any other way, to pay the same to them without delay. And all persons having any claims against him will present them to the subscribers for settlement.

We will be under the necessity of leaving the books and accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection, by the FIRST DAY of November next.—Before then we hope the Patrons and Customers of the establishment will call and settle.

The Printing Establishment

OF THE

"Republican Compiler,"

will be sold on TUESDAY the 15th day of September next.

GEORGE SHRYOCK,

ANDREW G. MILLER,

Assignees.

August 31.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before DANIEL DUKER, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ALBERT,

deceased, to wit: Jacob, Cyrus, (the petitioner), Conrad, Eliud, George, (who is yet in his minority, under the guardianship of Thomas Stephens,) Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, (which last two minors have for their guardian George Deardorff,) and Juliana, (also a minor, whose guardian is Thomas Stephens,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the 29th of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 26th day of September next,

at 12 o'clock,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

belonging to the Estate of John McGinley, Esq. deceased.

THE HOUSE

is now occupied by Z. HERBERT, Esq. is pleasantly situated in Millers-town, and comfortable as a residence; the lot is well fenced and in good order, having on it an excellent STABLE.

Terms will be made known, on the day of sale, by the Administrator.

J. MOORE.

Aug. 31.

REWARD,

3½ Cents in Cash, & bushel of Cinder, and 1 peck of Charcoal

WILL be given for an indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, by the name of JOHN RODY, who left this on Saturday night the 23d inst. He took with him the following clothing, viz: one brown frock coat, one blue light-body coat, one blue cloth vest, one pair of blue cassinet pants, one pair of spotted summer pants, and a variety of other clothing not recollected. The said Rody had a tooth out in front of his upper jaw; 5 feet 6 inches high. He is from Ireland, walks stooped shoulder, and has a down look when walking.

The above Reward will be given for the said Boy—but no thanks for bringing him back.

GEO. RIGHTER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 31.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell as Trustee, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September next, the FARM of the late David Winchester, Esq. lying immediately behind and contiguous to the Town of Westminster, in Frederick Co. The Land is Limestone of first rate quality, well fenced, wooded and watered, and containing 100 Acres, more or less. The tract will be sold subject to the estates for their lives and the life of the survivor of Miss Elizabeth and Miss Lydia Winchester, in all that part of the farm on which they reside. These life estates embrace the Mansion-house and Appurtenances, together with about 14 Acres, and attached to them is the right of firewood and pasturage in the rest of the farm.

The title to this property is believed to be indisputable, having been in possession of the Winchester Family, for nearly a century.

The Sale will take place at the Mansion-house, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the terms as prescribed by the Decree are: one fourth in cash of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or of the ratification thereof, one fourth in nine months, one fourth in 18 months, and the residue in 24 months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from that day. The credit payments to be secured by bond or note with approved security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser.

J. MASON CAMPBELL.

Aug. 31.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of September next,

The Tract or Parcel of Land,

Late the property of William Winchester, Esq. deceased, lying behind and contiguous to the Town of Westminster, in Frederick County. The number of Acres is 230, more or less; the Land Limestone of superior quality, and well wooded and watered. The new County of Carroll (of which Westminster is to be the County Town) will, it is expected, be soon laid out, and the Westminster Branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road will pass through Westminster.—If, on the day of sale, it appears undesirable to dispose of the whole Tract in mass, it will be sold in Lots of a convenient size to suit purchasers, according to a plat which will be then exhibited.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL ALSO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land,

Called "LEIGH CASTLE" containing about 90 Acres, more or less, and lying about a mile from Westminster.—This tract is well wooded with good timber, except about 6 or 8 Acres, and has a tolerable stream of water running through it. It will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, according to a plat which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

The title of the above property is believed to be indisputable. The first mentioned place has been under enclosure for at least 40 years, and in the possession of the Winchester Family, for nearly a century.

The Sale will take place on the premises, at 11 o'clock, and the terms as prescribed by the Decree are as follows: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or of the ratification thereof, one fourth in three months, one fourth in 18 months, and the residue in 24 months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from that day. The credit payments to be secured by bond or note with approved security. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be executed by the Trustee.

We are authorized to announce the name of Major DAVID SCOTT as a candidate for Brigade Inspector at the election on the 21st inst.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE 2d BRIGADE 5th DIVISION P. M.

Follow Soldiers:
FOR the liberal support you bestowed upon me at the late Election, which placed me the highest of the Candidates, I return you my most sincere and unfeigned thanks, and with it not for the urgent solicitations of my friends, I should not again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of

Brigade Inspector

at the ensuing Election. Should I again be the choice of the independent voters of this Brigade, I will pledge myself to the utmost of my abilities, to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and with impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

Aug. 17.

Delegate Elections.

IN pursuance of the recommendation of the County Meeting, which was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 9th inst., the Standing Committee of the Democratic Republican Party of Adams County, request their fellow-citizens to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 12th of September next, and elect TWO Delegates from each to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 14th of September, to form a COUNTY TICKET for the support of the people of Adams County at the ensuing election, and to select Conferees, to meet other Conferees from York County, at the house of Mr. SMITH, in the borough of Hanover, on Wednesday the 16th of September, to put in nomination a candidate to represent this District in the STATE SENATE.

As the approaching election is of great importance, and one in which every citizen feels a deep interest, it is hoped that every Township will be fully represented; and it is desired that the Delegates will be prepared to select Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships.

*Daniel Sheffer,
James M. Divit,
Martin Chalk,
Andrew G. Miller,
John B. Marsh,
James Clarke,
Zeph. Herbert,
D. Middlecamp,
C. F. Keener,*
STANDING COMMITTEE.

August 17.

Delegate Meeting.

THE Democratic Anti-masonic Republicans of Adams County, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding their Township Elections, on Saturday the 5th of September next, to elect TWO Delegates from each Township, to meet in County Convention, on Monday the 7th of September next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of nominating a COUNTY TICKET to be supported at the ensuing general election.

*Daniel M. Smyser,
Robert Smith,
George L. Ennis,
M. D. G. Pfeiffer,
R. M. Hensy,
William M. CLean,
J. D. Paxton,
J. L. Neely,
Allen Robinette,*
COUNTY COMMITTEE.

August 10.

Militia Election.

AN ELECTION will be held by the Enrolled Militia & Volunteers of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on MONDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, inst. between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing a

Brigade Inspector

FOR SAID BRIGADE.

The Election for the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, will be held at the house of Wm. Bailey, in Franklin township; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

For the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Smith (formerly Emich's) in Hanover; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of David Bell, in Abbotts-Town.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

Every member of a Volunteer Troop or Company, attached to a Volunteer Regiment or Battalion, will vote for Brigade Inspector at the above Election, in the Battalion in which he resides.

The Captains of Companies will furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies to the Officers of the Battalion.

The Majors of each Battalion are hereby required to superintend and conduct the Elections of their respective Battalions, or in case of a failure or neglect to attend, then that duty will devolve on the next senior officer present—and make return thereof as is directed by law.

An Election will be held on the same day for Colonel and Adjutant-General, by the Enrolled Militia, and Volunteers not attached to Volunteer Battalions, resident in said Regiment. The Election to be held at the same time and places of holding the Election for Brigade Inspector.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

August 10.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of September next,

Sixty Acres, MORE OR LESS, of Woodland,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, Wm. Orner and others.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP BEMER,
Attorney for the Heirs of Michael Bemer, deceased.

August 3.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from the City a

Fresh Supply of GOODS,

Consisting of Cassimeres, Sattinets, Prints, Muslins, Gingham, &c.

Ladies' Lasting and Seal Shoes and Slippers, Alpacas do. Men's Boots, &c.—all of which they are disposed to sell as cheap as any other person. The public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.
Gettysburg, Aug. 10.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD.

Aug. 3, 1835.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. each member provided with 13 rounds blank cartridges.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Aug. 17.

Flax Seed Wanted.

The highest price in Cash will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED.

S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PATTERSON, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. MALLISTER, Jr. Ex'r.

Aug. 17.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 25.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

TRUSSES.

Hall's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

BORIUS FAHNESTOCK, of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.

executed a Deed of Trust to the subscribers, in trust for his Creditors, dated the 7th day of August inst. in which said Deed of Trust the said Borius Fahnestock conveyed his Real and certain of his Personal Property in trust as aforesaid. The Trustees hereby give notice to all those having claims against the said Fahnestock, to make known the nature and amount of such claims, properly authenticated, and to take advantage (if they think proper) of a condition or clause in the Deed of Trust, preferring such Creditors as are willing to release on or before the 1st day of May next. And all those Creditors who have not released their claims by that time, will be lost paid.

All those who are indebted will please make settlement as soon as possible, to enable the Trustees to make a speedy settlement of the Estate.

C. F. KEENER, Trustee.

WILLIAM REX, Trustee.

Menallen township, Aug. 24.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, viz.

The account of Thomas Wierman, one of the Executors of the estate of John McGrew, deceased.

The account of George Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ferree, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Peter Spangler, deceased.

The account of John Emlet, Guardian of Samuel, Joseph and Mary Ann Stombaugh.

The account of John Weldy and Henry Wortz, Guardians of the minor children of Jacob Thomas, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Bushey, deceased.

The account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the estate of Wm. Walker, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Guardian of Eliza Jane and Maria Ann Adams.

The account of Henry Gitt, Joseph Carl, and Frederick Baugher, administrators of the estate of George Baugher, deceased.

The account of Abraham Lichtenwalter, one of the Executors of the estate of Christian Bemer, deceased.

The account of William McClellan & Robert Smith, Executors of the estate of John Kline, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassatt, Administrator of the estate of John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by Mrs. J. H. NICHOLAS, who will receive the aid and advice of

WASHINGTON IRVING, EDWARD EVERETT, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,

making the necessary selections for it.

New-York, June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2.

Temperance.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will meet on Monday the 7th of September next, in the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by Mr. SPRECHER, of Gettysburg.

August 10.

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music,

by Henry Smith, third edition,

enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

TO the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws—therefore the Judges of said Court have appointed the 16th of September next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in Carlisle, and county aforesaid.

ANDREW MERRIT.

Aug. 17.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed Tuesday the 29th day of Sept. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN HESS.

Aug. 17.

New Goods.

JILLER & WITHEROW

HAVE just returned from the City with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

Gettysburg, May 18.

WINDOW GLASS!

THE Subscribers have received from Pittsburgh, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which they will sell at the Manufacturer's Prices, including Freight. They now have on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

July 27.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order.—They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)

" Morocco do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)

" Calf and Coarse Brogues,

" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)

" Do. do. (pegged.)

" Seal do. and Brogues,

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)

" Slippers, plain and colored,

Ladies' Seal Boots,

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers,

" Monroe do.

" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES.

May 4.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at

wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 8.

MINERAL WATER,

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

WOOL, WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean WOOL at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, May 18.

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,

History of the Inquisition,

Abbott's Young Christian,

" Child at Home,

" Mother at Home,

" Corner Stone,

Six Months in a Convent,

Answer to Six Months in a Convent,

Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,

Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition,

Henry and Antonia,

Steward on Hebrews,

Watson's Theological Dictionary,

Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

1. Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding; and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

DR. RELFE'S**Botanical Drops.**

IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of the body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, (even when the bones are affected) White Swellings, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment) foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scaldhead in Children, Scurvy & Scorbutic Gout, Pimpled or Caruncled Faces, Festering Eruptions, and Venereal Taints throughout the body, in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. They are also the best Spring